

# DEUTSCHLAND WAITS FOR DARK, THEN SLIPS PAST 3-MILE LIMIT TO OCEAN

Eludes All Craft That Attempt to Follow Her on Trip Down Chesapeake Bay—Submerged Shortly After Leaving Pier—Carried Running Lights

Washington, Aug. 3.—The Navy department last night received a report from the destroyer Sterrett, in Hampton Roads, saying the tug Thomas F. Timmins had reported that "the submarine had passed out of the capes and passed the three-mile limit at 8:30 tonight."

## ELUDED ALL OTHER CRAFT IN TRIP DOWN THE BAY

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—When darkness came last evening it closed in on the German merchant submarine Deutschland, snugly at anchor about ten miles inside Cape Henry, south of Thimble Shoals, and close in toward Willoughby Spit, where no intruding allied cruiser, should one again wander inside the capes, would be likely to trouble her.

The Deutschland had a chance to make her dash for open sea unaccompanied. Capt. Koenig shook off all his volunteer escorts on the way down from Baltimore, and it was made known that the tug Timmins, his authorized convoy, would not accompany him even to the Capes.

The run down the bay was made at less than ten knots, on the average, and for several hours the submarine lay to without running her engines. None the less, the choppy sea was sufficient to discourage the various small craft carrying photographers, reporters, moving picture men and merely curious sightseers. Some put in at Annapolis last night, others turned back to Baltimore and the larger of the smaller boats turned in at Leeds.

## Luck Favored Craft.

Only the Esperanza, one of the largest, fastest and best speedboats on the Chesapeake, carrying a number of Baltimore newspaper men, stuck to the submarine's wake. But here, fortune was kind to Capt. Koenig. On a sudden the Esperanza's engines went on strike. Some mysterious ailment developed to which they succumbed without a struggle. The newspapermen signalled frantically and imploringly to the Deutschland to wait, but Capt. Koenig paid no attention.

It was more than an hour before the Esperanza's engines returned to duty, and by that time both the Timmins and the Deutschland had disappeared from the view. They pushed their craft to top speed down the bay, but arrived here last evening without catching another glimpse of the boat they had hoped to convey clear out to the three-mile limit.

The Deutschland was reported at Tangier Sound, 50 miles up the bay, at 6 yesterday morning, but in the next eight hours she made barely 20 miles, and it was not until 6 last evening she was reported lying inshore, apparently about to anchor for the night, having passed Thimble Shoals Lightship, off Fortress Monroe, about 4 o'clock. At that time she was heading in toward the entrance to Hampton Roads, but turned south once more and ran in toward Willoughby Spit.

One report had it that she anchored near the Thimble Shoals Lightship, but this is incorrect probably, as she could not be seen from Fortress Monroe, nor was she picked up by searchlights from Hampton Roads.

## Returns Salute.

In coming down the bay the submarine was saluted by many steamships which passed her, going in both directions, and she returned every salute punctiliously with her air whistle. She covered part of the trip with her decks almost awash, apparently trying her submerging machinery, but even in that condition still showed the proper navigational running lights.

The armored cruiser North Carolina, lying off the Capes, will see that the Deutschland is protected inside the three-mile limit. She has aeroplanes for the purpose, and two of these were seen several times this afternoon scouting over the lower bay.

The North Carolina, it is understood, also will hold up any other craft, whether small or large, which attempt to follow closely after the Deutschland on her way out.

## Allied Warships Sighted.

Two allied warships were sighted off the Capes yesterday. They were visible, standing off and on, until late in the afternoon, when the larger ship disappeared. The other, a two-funnelled cruiser, apparently a converted liner, still was in sight, about eight miles off Cape Henry, at nightfall last night. She showed no lights.

Passengers on the Old Dominion liner arriving last evening told of seeing this cruiser, and some of them said they made out, ahead of her, what seemed to be two huge buoys from which small masts projected. The talk is that these are part of the apparatus of the huge nets in which the allies hope to capture the Deutschland as soon as she gets outside United States territorial waters. The water, for a long distance up and down the coast at the three-mile limit, is scarcely more than deep enough to cover the Deutschland submerged. At some points it is less than that, and for a considerable distance it would be possible to anchor a net on sea bottom.

## THE PRETTIEST FACE

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# SMALL GEYSERS IN PEQUONNOCK CAUSE COMMENT

Air Escaping From Underground Chambers Makes Turmoil on Surface.

Large areas of air-bubble and near keyers appearing north and south of the Stratford avenue bridge during the last few days have caused great concern on the part of the public crossing the bridges, water company officials, motor-boat owners and others.

The unusual phenomena at first was believed to be due to underground streams tapped in the excavating work for the new bridge piers and in view of the great distance from the scene of work it was feared that they might damage conduits of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. and the Connecticut Co., which traverse the river bed from the foot of Nichols street to the railroad station.

Engineers of the Holbrook, Cabot & Hollins Co. in charge of the bridge construction, as yet, have been unable to find the cause of the disturbance. The water pressure is not sufficient to damage conduits or to misplace the present bridge foundations though it will be impossible to check the disturbance until bed rock has been reached in the easterly caisson now being sunk.

The disturbance of the water is caused by escaping compressed air, which has been forced into the locks at a pressure about 50 pounds to the square inch. The distance of the bubbles from the present structure is said to result from a gravel strata that underlies the silt of the river bottom. The high pressure seeking the lines of least resistance has followed the coarser strata of gravel and found the lighter top-coatings of mud and silt where it rises. One of the larger disturbances is found just below the Stratford avenue bridge and another just below the bridge between the bridge and the east end of the government channels through the bridge. Another is far north of the bridge structure.

# GERMAN GUNBOAT SUNK IN BATTLE ON AFRICAN LAKE

Havre, Aug. 3.—The sinking of the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen in a duel with the Belgian gunboat Netta on Lake Tanganyika is announced in an official statement issued by the Belgian war office. The statement follows:

"Lieutenant Colonel Mouloert telegraphs that while cruising off the German shores of Lake Tanganyika the Belgian gunboat Netta commanded by Lieutenant Lenaets, surprised on July 28 the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen, which was on the lake. The Netta engaged her in battle and she sank 15 minutes later vainly trying to escape. The Netta then scattered her her fire enemy troops and porters who had just been landed. It is not known whether the crew of Graf von Gotzen were saved. The Belgians had no losses."

## CHILD LABOR BILL GOES BEFORE SENATE

Washington, Aug. 3.—The child labor bill was next on the senate calendar today. It was to be taken up after disposal of the District of Columbia appropriation bill and will remain the unfinished business until passed. Southern Democrats are fighting the measure. There is no Republican opposition. Senator Borah will submit the immigration bill as an amendment, despite a Democratic caucus decision to oppose such a move solidly.

## MARINE CORPS OFFICERS HEARD ON NAVAL BILL

Washington, Aug. 3.—Marine corps officers appeared today before house conferees, who are seeking information on a senate provision in the naval bill to change the navy and marine promotion system to selection by a board instead of by seniority. Its advocates declare it will put younger and more efficient men into the higher commands.

## SHOT DEAD WHILE AUTOING IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Richard J. Shields, business agent for Electrical Workers' Union, local No. 134, riding last night in an automobile with his wife in the northern part of the city, was shot and probably fatally wounded by men who had pursued him in another motor car. Mrs. Shields had her hat shot off her head. There were five men in the pursuing car, whose identity has not been discovered. They fired about 20 shots. Shields figured in the recent labor conspiracy trials.

## EXAMINE ACCIDENT SCENE.

This afternoon Compensation Commissioner E. T. Buckingham visited the East Side plant of the American Tube & Stamping Co. and viewed the scene where Charles Sunigalski received injuries which it is alleged caused his death on June 25. Relatives of Sunigalski are claiming workmen's compensation. Attorney Geo. Pinkstone, who represents them, accompanied the commissioner, as did Attorney Henry S. Greenstein, counsel for the A. T. & S. Co. Commissioner Buckingham viewed the location and reserved his decision.

# CASEMENT PAYS DEATH PENALTY FOR TREASON

(Continued from Page 1.)

Immediately after the execution the notices were put on the prison doors. The first signed by the under-sheriff of London, the governor of the prison and Father James McCarrell, Case's confessor, read:

"Judgment of death was this day executed on Roger David Case in his majesty's prison of Pentonville in our presence."

A similar notice was signed by the under-sheriff of Middlesex county. The third bore the name of P. R. Mander, the prison surgeon, who certified that he had examined the body and found Case dead.

Ellis, the executioner arrived in the prison early last evening and immediately made his preparations. He examined the trap door in the execution shed and tested it thoroughly with a bag exactly the weight of Case. Ellis remained in the prison all night.

Case showed not the slightest concern over his fate. He ate well and chatted freely and cheerfully with two guards in his cell. After a hearty late supper he took off his convict clothes. He was told he would be allowed to wear his own civilian clothes for the execution, though he would not be permitted to wear a collar.

All members of Case's family were present and he was brought up in that faith, but became a convert to Roman Catholicism within the last few weeks. On June 29 he was registered as a member of the Roman Catholic Church and since that time Father McCarrell and Carey of Dublin administered to him.

He had his first and only communion at seven o'clock this morning at mass in his cell. Father James McCarrell, who attended Case during his hanging, told a representative of the Associated Press that the condemned man met his death courageously.

"Case went to his death like a brave and bold man," said Father McCarrell. "Just before the noose was adjusted he said in a clear, distinct voice: 'Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.' Then still standing at his full height he added: 'Jesus, receive my soul.' The trap was sprung one minute after nine o'clock."

Father McCarrell said that he found Case to be a beautiful character and he never instructed anyone in his religion who showed himself a quicker or more promising learner.

Case rose about 5:30 this morning. From then until 7 o'clock, when Father McCarrell arrived, he spent the time reading the instructions of the Church for assisting mass and taking of his first communion.

After mass he ate a little bread and butter and drank a glass of water. He had very little to say to the priest, only making a few remarks about the immortality of the soul. He spoke to Father McCarrell as a man who slept soundly and was not going to his death.

A coroner's jury found that the sentence had been carried out in accordance with law and in a humane manner. Gavin Duffy, Case's solicitor, who appeared in behalf of relatives, identified the body. Replying to a question by the coroner, Solicitor Duffy said that Case's health at times was very bad. He made a plea that the body be handed over to relatives, which the authorities, he said, had refused. The coroner declared he had no power to interfere, whereupon Duffy protested, saying it was a "monstrous act of indecency that the authorities should refuse the request."

At the inquest the governor of the prison and the chief warden testified that death was instantaneous. The governor was asked by Duffy whether there was any truth in the statement published that Case had been insane. He replied:

"I saw no evidence of insanity. He acted in a sane manner to the end."

All hopes of an electric house reprieve were dashed yesterday with the statement of Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary of foreign affairs, that no government doing its duty could interfere with the sentence. Supplementing this was the disclosure by Sir Robert Newton that the Germans recently shot two Irish prisoners who refused to join Case's Irish Legion.

The morning papers mostly deal in the briefest and most matter of fact way of the execution. The only editorial reference is in the Daily News, which says:

"We cannot but reaffirm our conviction that the government exhibited great wisdom in enacting the death penalty. No evil results could have followed a commutation of the sentence. The hanging gives the disaffected feeling in Ireland another martyr, embitters feeling throughout the island, alienates a large and important body of American opinion and enables Germany to play off the death of Case against the death of Fryatt."

Virtually to the very hour of Roger Case's execution strenuous efforts were made by his friends and sympathizers in the United States and Ireland and even in England to secure a reprieve. Petitions for mercy poured up upon the British government and efforts were made to obtain action by President Wilson.

Repeated attempts to pass a resolution through the United States Senate requesting the President to urge Great Britain to extend mercy to Case failed. This agitation was finally ended on July 27 when the Senate committee on foreign relations ordered an adverse report on all resolutions proposing intervention by the United States government. The only action taken in Washington was the passage of a resolution by the Senate asking the President to use his good offices with the British authorities to obtain clemency for Irish political offenders.

Honored with knighthood—a title since taken from him by King George's order for his many years of service for Great Britain as consul and consul-general, Roger Case assumed leadership, at a period of his country's crisis, in the recent Irish rebellion, the plans for which were laid while Case was in Berlin, where he was reported to have negotiated an understanding with the German Imperial authorities.

British naval supremacy brought an abortive close to Case's plans. The German tramp steamer ship on

which there was transported an armed expedition from Germany nearly to the west coast of Ireland, in April of this year, was blown up by its own crew when the latter foresaw that it was inevitable that the blockading English warships would capture it. The crew were made prisoners. The tramp had been conveyed from Kiel by a German submarine, from which Case and a companion landed on Irish soil, where they were taken into custody before their plans matured.

In May, Case was given a preliminary hearing and was committed for trial on the charge of high treason. Late in June the trial was begun. Case pleading not guilty and uttering a denial that he had worked in Germany's interests and that he had accepted German gold as a bribe.

The court's verdict was guilty, and the sentence of death by hanging was, after appeal by his counsel, confirmed by the court of criminal appeal, late in July.

The London press generally approved the fate legally fixed for Case, but in America persistent efforts were made to save the noted prisoner from death.

According to one news agency Case had high hopes of being reprieved until the eve of his execution. He did not hide the fact that he expected his many powerful friends would obtain for him a free pardon, because many of them exercised no little influence in parliament as well as literary circles.

"As there was no sign of reprieve last night," this account says, "the condemned man became very morose and hardly spoke at all. He did, however, inquire about the Zeppelin raids and asked if any German airships had reached London. Soon afterwards he became resigned to his fate, and after he had done a considerable amount of writing he retired to rest and slept soundly."

"When aroused this morning Case showed considerable nervousness but he was quite collected and thanked the warders for the many little kindnesses they had shown him while he occupied the death cell."

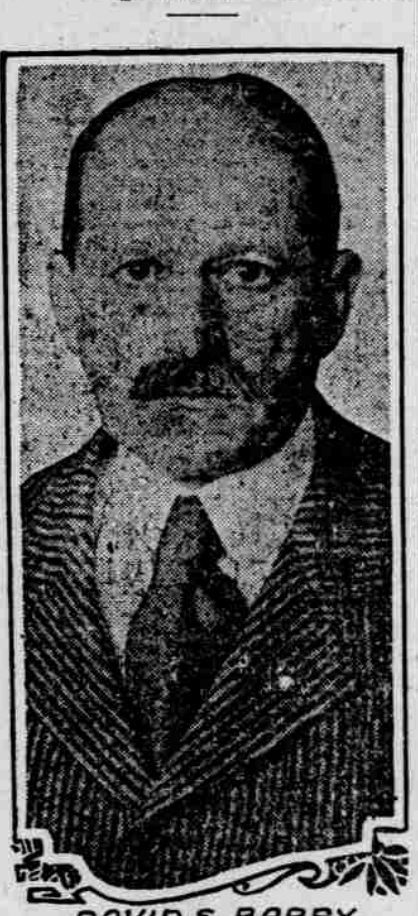
In Washington a resolution was adopted in the Senate requesting President Wilson to transmit to the British government an expression of hope that it would exercise clemency in the case of all the Irish political prisoners.

In England, the Manchester Guardian and a number of other papers pleaded for mercy. Adherents of John Redmond forwarded to Premier Asquith a petition signed by six bishops, 26 members of Parliament and 51 other persons, including a number of educators.

Pope Benedict interceded in Case's behalf, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British government. Influential Irish Nationalists having urged upon the pontiff that the prisoner was not a traitor but was inspired by Irish patriotism.

Roger Case, prior to the war, established a reputation through his investigation of the Congo and South American rubber atrocities committed on natives by Belgian and British rubber hunters. The then Sir Roger read a commission of inquiry which brought about reforms. In 1913 he became actively identified with the organization of the Irish national volunteers. He was in the United States when the war began and addressed an open letter to the Irish press advising Irishmen to remain neutral. In October, 1914, he went to Norway and thence to Berlin, whence came the news that startled the world—Case was plotting what his country looked upon as high treason. His friends, recalling his years of service in Africa and South America, claimed for him that the tropical sun had unbalanced him mentally. Case was born on September 1, 1864.

## David S. Berry Directs Literary Work of Republican Committee



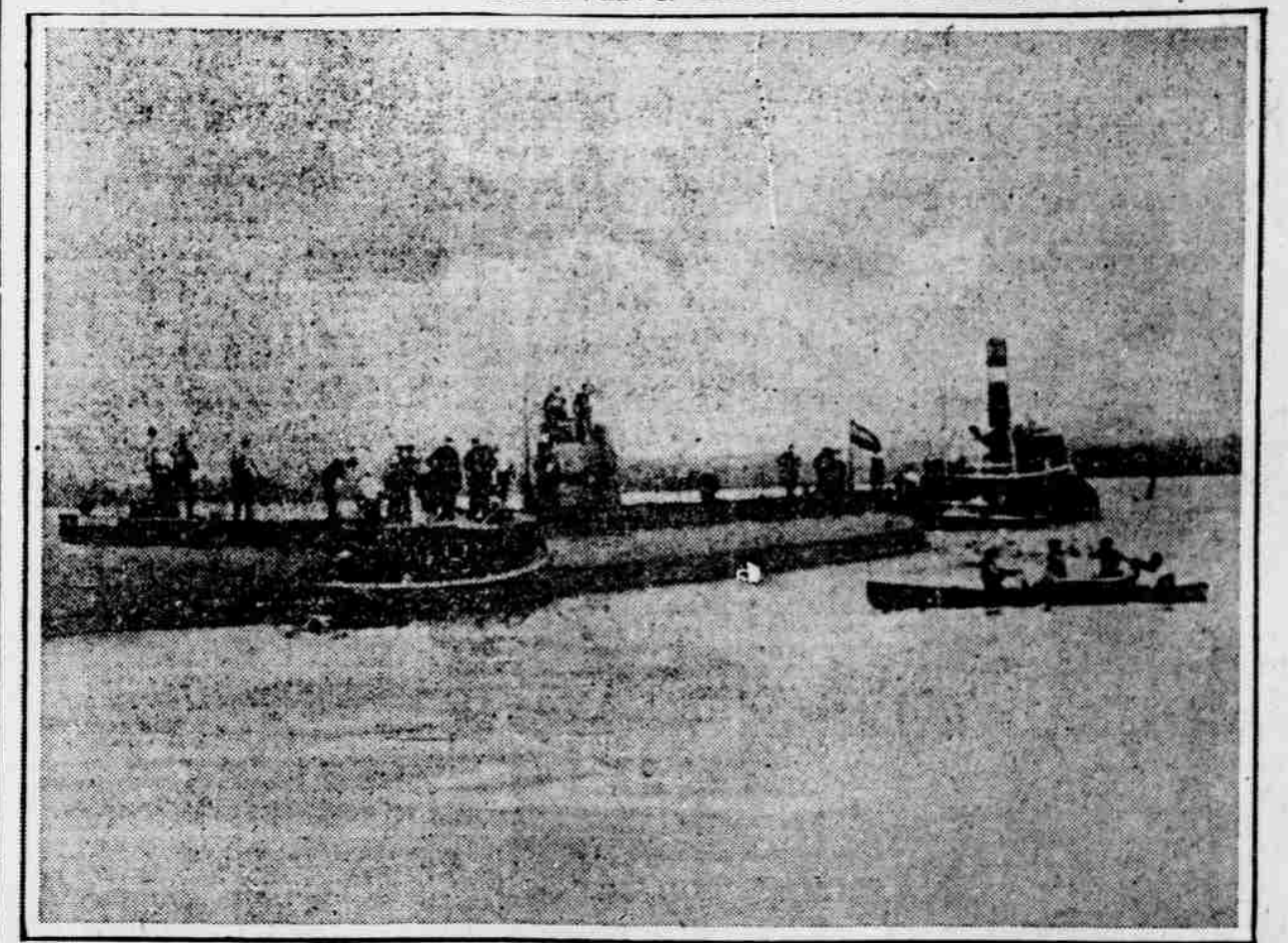
David S. Berry has been appointed director of the literary bureau of the Republican national committee. Mr. Berry, for many years a Washington correspondent, was in charge of the literary bureau in the 1912 campaign. In 1908 he served under Richard V. Oulahan in the publicity department of the Republican national committee.

William E. Markwith, chief of the East Orange, N. J., fire department, is dead.

Edward R. Kimball, a leading member of the Boston Stock Exchange, is dead.

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# DEUTSCHLAND SAILS ON RETURN TRIP, BRAVING LINE OF ALLIES' WARSHIPS



The giant subsea trader Deutschland, with Capt. Paul Koenig and her original crew of 27 men, braving the line of allied warships waiting outside the Virginia capes to intercept her, sailed from Baltimore under her own power on her projected dash down Chesapeake bay, across the Atlantic and back to Germany a trip of 3,800 miles fraught with the continuous danger of capture and possible death to all aboard her. She has been in United States territorial waters a little longer than 23 days and loaded a cargo

of rubber, nickel and, it is said, a quantity of gold as well. On her way to the sea the Deutschland moved at a speed of about 12 knots and attended only by her conveying tug, the Thomas F. Timmins, and a lone yacht with newspaper correspondents and photographers aboard. The Deutschland passed Annapolis with the weather clear and a light sea running. The yacht Vallant, with other correspondents and photographers, put in there, as did a strange launch filled with men who were said to be secret agents

of an allied government. Other ships which had started out with the Deutschland left her earlier, the revenue cutter Wisahickon and the police launch Lannan at Fort Carroll and the tugboat Efo likewise down the bay. Word from the Virginia capes was that news of her departure had already been flashed to the fleet of allied warships lying outside the three mile limit and that they had drawn as closely as possible inshore to await her coming. Picture shows the Deutschland leaving Baltimore.

# CLOUDS APLENTY OUR NEWTOWN IN JULY, REPORT OF WM. JENNINGS

Weather Observer Says Month as Whole Was Slightly Cooler Than Usual.

The outstanding feature of the July report of William Jennings, who for 47 years has been keeping track of the weather conditions in this city, is that there were only five clear days in the whole month. There were 16 partly cloudy and 10 cloudy days. Hottest of all was the last day of the month, last Monday, when the mercury reached 93 degrees. Humidity made this seem worse than it really was. The record of July heat still remains with 1911, when, one day, the thermometer registered 101 degrees.

Two days before the record hot day of July, 1916, was recorded the coolest day, when the temperature dropped to 54 degrees. The heat average was a trifle below normal, July's average being 72 degrees, and the mean temperature for many years is 72.4. The greatest daily range of temperature was recorded on the 7th, 33 degrees. July 23 there was a range of 4 degrees.

The rainfall was a trifle heavier than usual. The total precipitation was 4.75 inches. A good share of this fell with the terrific thunderstorm that swept the city on Thursday, July 13. The rainfall for that storm was 1.7 inches. Thunderstorms were recorded on July 2, 3, 9, 11, 13 and 27.

Mr. Jennings, who is the authorized weather observer for this city of the United States government, has compiled other interesting figures as to the July weather conditions. The highest barometric pressure was recorded on the 29th, 30.37, and the lowest was 29.54. The coolest July day in 47 years was recorded in 1899, 47 degrees.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The engagement has been announced of John Cohen of the Bull's Machine Tool Co., formerly of Providence, R. I., and Miss Rose Wagner of Newport. The wedding will take place at Providence on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

A membership in the Chicago Board of Trade has been sold for \$4,250.

# OUR NEWTOWN NEWS LETTER

Newtown, Aug. 3.—William C. Johnson is the chief advocate among Newtown dairymen for the establishment of a co-operative pasteurizing plant to which all subscribers may bring their output of milk. After the milk is put through the process required by the health officials, it will be put on the market for sale, either collectively by an agent on behalf of the co-operative farmers, or sold individually by them. Mr. Johnson's plan seems to meet with the approval of all the up-to-date farmers who are large producers of milk, but many small producers are hesitating without knowing why. If there is profit in the conduct of the plant it is pointed out it will redound to the advantage of all members of the co-operative society. At any rate politics will not enter into the operation, and no favoritism will be shown or indulged in. Those farmers who ship their product to Bridgeport from this vicinity seem alive to the situation, and it has been suggested that the granges take up the propaganda among the farmers who sell to the large dairy concerns. "Something must be done and that at once," is the contention of Dairyman Johnson.

The registrars of voters will meet at the Brick building, 12 o'clock on 4 p. m., Friday, Aug. 4, for the purpose of enrolling voters according to their declared political preferences. By agreement among the registrars all names on the caucus lists of parties will remain, and will not be changed unless requests are made for change by any individual for himself. Another meeting will be held Friday, Aug. 11, at the same place and hours. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edmund Skiff of Botsford did last week, and the body was taken to New Jersey for interment.

The Batchelor Girls' club enjoyed an outing at Lake Quassapaug, Sunday, making the trip by autos. Boating and bathing were among the pleasures enjoyed. They hope to enjoy another trip in the near future to this favorite resort of Newtown pleasure seekers.

Mrs. W. E. Glover visited friends in New Britain over the week-end. Her husband motored to that city, Sunday, Mrs. Glover returning home with him. Miss Edna Lovell spent Monday in Bridgeport.

Mrs. M. J. Donohue has been spending a couple of days this week with relatives in Bridgeport.

H. H. Oppe and H. D. Oppe are spending an extended vacation in New York. They expect to return Aug. 15. Mrs. Emma Orchard returned yesterday from a visit of several days at her town house in Brooklyn.

Electric lights are used at both ends of the temporary footbridge over the Pootatuck to facilitate traffic at night.

President and Mrs. A. T. Hadley are expected to return to their summer home, Snake Rock farm, this week. They have been visiting their son, who is a member of the Connecticut militia now at Tobyhanna, Pa.

## Alliance to Hold Picnic German Day

The German American Alliance of Bridgeport will hold a German Day Picnic and Carnival for the benefit of its local charity fund, at Rivercliff, Washington Bridge, Monday, August 14, afternoon and evening. The committee in charge promises to make this affair one of the most enjoyable and biggest events of its kind ever given by the German American Alliance.

## PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS GET NEW MACHINE GUN

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 2.—The first machine gun to be distributed to border to any of the militia organizations have been turned over to the Seventh Division Pennsylvania National Guard, encamped here. Special instructions will be given the Pennsylvanians in the use of the guns. These guns were manufactured in the United States for a foreign government, but were taken over by the war department during the recent Mexican crisis.

Spencer Waters bid \$16,000 for a membership in the New York Cotton Exchange.

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